

## II. Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 183, line 1 of the specification with the following:

Phage-enzyme or free alkaline phosphatase (83ng) mixed with vector phage were passed through filters with a nominal molecular weight limit of 300,000 daltons (~~Ultrafree-MC~~ **ULTRAFREE-MC** filters, Millipore). Figure 35 A again shows that the band of Mr, 115,000 is the major product reactive with anti-BAP antiserum. This and the other minor products reactive with anti-BAP are present in material retained by the ultrafiltration membrane. Analysis of retained and flow through fractions of phage preparations derived from KS272 demonstrates that different molecular species are being separated by the ultrafiltration membranes. Figure 35b shows the protein of Mr 115,000 is retained by the filter whereas the putative degradation products of Mr 95,000 and 60,000 found in phage preparations derived from KS272 cells, are not retained.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 173, line 9 of the specification with the following:

A total of 15 ug of CsCl purified fd-CAT2 DNA was digested with 100 units of the restriction enzyme Not I (New England Biolabs) in a total volume of 200ul 1X NEB Not I buffer with 1X NEB acetylated BSA for a total of 3 hours at 37°C. The vector DNA was the treated twice with 15ul ~~Strataclean~~ **STRATACLEAN** (a commercially available resin for the removal of protein), following the manufacturers instructions (Stratagene, 11099 North Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, California, USA). The DNA was then ethanol precipitated and redissolved in TE buffer (Sambrook et al., 1989 supra). The DNA was then digested with 100 units of the restriction enzyme Apa LI (New England Biolabs) in a total volume of 200ul 1X NEB Buffer 4 overnight at 37°C. The vector was then purified with a Chroma Spin 1000 column following the manufacturers instructions (Clontech Laboratories Inc, 4030 Fabian way, Palo Alto, California, USA).

This step removes the Apa LI/Not I fragment to give cut vector DNA for maximum ligation efficiency.